

The Pensacola Journal

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1905

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:

- Bay Hotel.
- Coe's Book Store.
- Depot News Stand.
- Gem Book Store.
- Merchants Hotel.
- Southern Hotel.
- Thompson's Book Store.
- Wagon Ice Cream Parlor.
- Waggon's News Stand.
- Walker's Book Store.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have the Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 32.

Prosperity in the South for Years to Come.

The prospect of unbroken prosperity in the south for years to come seems to have taken a firm hold on the mind of everyone. Not only that but the prospect is borne out by every condition almost that is not in the next generation will it be possible for business adversity to gain even a foothold on the battlefield of southern development.

This is not only the opinion of laymen, but of experts as well, an evidence of which is found from the following which appears in the current issue of the Southern Banker:

Good times are with us, and they are evidently here to stay. There is not a cloud, so far as the eye of man can see, upon the horizon. The south is in the midst of plenty and prosperity, and there is nothing but plenty and prosperity promised for the future. This prosperity is not confined to the south; it is general throughout the entire country and it is safe to say that it will result in the investment of large amounts of northern capital in new industries in the south and the development of the wonderful resources that up to this time have been neglected.

The resources of the south have scarcely been touched. There are millions of acres of cotton, cane, rice and tobacco lands that have never been cultivated. It is estimated that not more than one-eighth of the cotton lands of the south are in cultivation. The mineral resources of the south are almost unlimited; it has more timber than any other section of the United States; in every southern state there is water power never yet used. All these resources are undeveloped, and offer profitable investment for unlimited capital.

Prosperity is the word prevailing in all sections and in all lines of business; banks have abundance of money; merchants and manufacturers have confidence; farmers have money and wage-earners have constant employment. What better conditions could be desired?

True, what better conditions could be desired? But there is something more even than those things mentioned above which is going to tend to uninterrupted southern prosperity—it is the fact that the eyes of the whole continent are now directed upon those undeveloped resources of the south which the Southern Banker so plainly sets forth.

The resources themselves would be of little value were there not a prospect of their extensive and continued development. Happily that prospect is practically a surety and, regardless of what may happen in other sections of the country, the south will not only remain solid but will continue to grow more solid as the future unfolds.

ARE YOU TIRED OF PAYING BLUNDER TAXES?

Many a business man pays as much money for the luxury of blundering as a steam yacht or private touring car would cost.

"Blunder Taxes" cannot be evaded—whatever else waits, these must be paid. If a business man gets into the habit of making the same blunders more than once, the taxes, will soon amount to confiscation.

"Blunder Taxes" are levied with amazing frequency upon store advertisers. Among the blunders which are assessed at "full value" in advertising are these:

Selection of poor mediums.
Using too little space in good medium.
Devoting less attention to preparing

the daily store advertisement than to the storing of some empty boxes in the basement.

Stopping the ad. altogether for one or more days now and then.
Figuring the advertising appropriation on the basis of what you can "afford" after all other expenses are provided for.

Use of "programmes," scheme, circulars, posters, fence-signs, placards and jim-cracks, under the impression that you are securing publicity, and that somehow, somewhere, sometime someone will be influenced by some of these things to come to your store and buy something.

YOUR "BLUNDER TAX" BILL GROWS SMALLER AND SMALLER AS YOUR USE OF NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY GROWS BIGGER AND BIGGER.

PRESIDENT McCALL ADDS DECEPTION TO DISHONESTY
New Orleans States.

In the case of John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, shameless deception and lying have been added to the dishonest appropriation of trust funds. The fact has been developed that in 1896 Gov. Culberson heard rumors of the New York Life Insurance Company making a large contribution to the McKinley campaign fund and he wrote to President McCall for a sworn statement "giving the amount, if any, paid by or on behalf of the company for political purposes" during that campaign.

In response to this request President McCall sent to Gov. Culberson affidavits from Theodore M. Bancroft, cashier; Hugh S. Thompson, comptroller; and John C. Whitney, auditor of the company, specifically denying that any campaign contributions had been made. President McCall did not make any affidavit for himself, but had his subordinates to do the necessary lying for him. However, when on the witness stand the other day before the Armstrong committee, he testified that his company contributed to the Republican campaign fund in 1896, 1900 and 1905, hence it is evident that John A. McCall's reputation for truthfulness can not be regarded as any better than his reputation for honesty. The reply he sent to Gov. Culberson was false, and moreover, he used the officials of the company under him to assist him in deceiving the Texas Insurance Department.

The affidavits he caused to be sent to Gov. Culberson are now on file in Texas, and copies of them should form a part of the very interesting record which the Armstrong committee is making in the investigation of life insurance business in New York.

The Journal Printed During September, 1905, a Total of

136,450

COPIES

or an average of

5,248

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of September, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 16, 5,300
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 18, 5,300
Sept. 4, 5,000	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,225
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 25, 5,550
Sept. 11, 5,500	Sept. 26, 5,250
Sept. 12, 5,300	Sept. 27, 5,250
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,250
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,250
Sept. 15, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,250
Total for the month.....	136,450
Average per day.....	5,248

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,
Circulation Mgr.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1905.
J. P. STOKES,
Notary Public.

GREATNESS.

S. E. Kiser, in Tom Watson's Magazine.

The world looks up at him with envious awe,
Who rules where millions yield obedience;
Whose word is final and whose will is law,
Who in his purple apes Omnipotence.
The world looks up at him with flattering eyes,
And lauds him for the vastness of his state;
And for his heaps of treasures calls him wise,
And for his army's triumphs calls him great.

But wiser than the one who rules is he
Who gives to them that he woe and gloom,
The knowledge that the souls of men are free,
That pomp is vain, that bigotry is mean.
And greater than the leaders whose commands
Bring triumphs to their arms are they who teach
That dignity may be in caloused hands,
That what is right for all is just for each.

MERCIFUL UNTO ME, A SINNER.

"Merciful Unto Me, a Sinner," by Elinor Dawson, is so engaging as a story that it does not seem to have been written for the noblest of aims. But it is. There are stories for men, for boys and for women, but this is a story for life, for the girl in short dresses, for the bride, for the man who leads a woman forth to become the companion of his journey toward the final mystery of all mysteries.

There have been many stories of young girls that came to the city. Many of them were tempted and fell. About them there is naught save a soiled leaf torn from the book of life.

"Merciful Unto Me, a Sinner," is not only a leaf, it is a vivid picture, drawn with a soft pencil. It tells her own story, she says; it shows the very beatings of her heart. Strong enough to overcome what is known as the ordinary temptations, the glare and the sensuous music of a great city—she is beset by a temptation much harder to shake off because it has the moral sanction of the law—not a temptation, but a resolve to sell herself to a high bidder. In this she obeys the song that was sung to her at the cradle-side. The very first lesson that her mother taught her was one of vanity. Into her mind was installed the poison of modern life, that money, when acquired, when haggled close, does, of its own virtue, wipe out the stain of its acquisition. Against this principle the girl struggles, flees from home to escape a distasteful marriage, goes to Chicago, not to struggle with poverty, but to renew the fight against that same cradle song, that one aim of her mother's that she should marry for money. She loves, deeply, as only a passionate heart can love, but there again arises the spirit of her mother's teachings. And there, too, stands the opportunity, a rich man. But the cradle song wins, money and position triumph. She realizes, of course, that she has sold herself. She knows deep in her heart that she is not better than other women who have sold themselves. But she is resolved to abide by the contract, to be true—and until almost forced out of her resolve, she is true.

The manner of her fall is as vivid and as vibrant with life as a cinematographic picture. But she is saved, not only from moral but from physical disease. By what force? One of the greatest of silent forces, and old force, but one recognized as new—Christian Science. The book, therefore, is a Christian Science novel, evidently for the most part a real record, told in the manner of a real artist and "thrilled" with genuine power. In the critical situations, it is delicate, but strong, and in the "cure" it is one of the most intense poems that has appeared for many a day. It is a cry from a soul. Cloth, 12mo, \$1.50. Published by Thompson & Thomas, Chicago.

The Spider.

One problem fitted for the zeal of the folklorist would be the tracking back of the spider. There is that nice story about Robert Bruce and his having learned patience from the spider. The Islamites use the web of the spider in the flight of the prophet. Probably the Arabs had it direct from the Jews. There is a Talmudic tradition of David flying before Saul and of David hiding in a cave, and how he might have been discovered had not a spider woven its web across the entrance. This is precisely the same incident as is used in the legend. The arachnid spins but a flimsy web, but her filaments have long stronger than cables, for they still hold fast to the legends of the past.

The Brier Pipe.

The so called brier pipe is not made of brier at all, but from the root of a particular kind of heather called in French *bruyere*, which grows on the hillsides of the Tuscan Alps in north Italy and on the mountains of Corsica. English tradesmen, finding the correct word *bruyere* somewhat difficult for the British tongue to pronounce, reduced it to brier, and in this way the corruption crept in and was established by popular usage. Originally Swiss peasants made snuffboxes of this weed, and when snuff taking became unfashionable the peasants turned their attention to making pipes from the root and found a ready market for them.—London Chronicle.

The Criminal Intent.

De Funak Springs, Oct. 2, 1905.

Editor Pensacola Journal:

Your editorial in Sunday's Journal entitled "The Real Reason for their Thankfulness," reminds me that until very recent events the criminal intent among financial experts was supposed to be purely intellectual and not physical.

Every student of political economy could clearly see the criminal intent in laws enacted to augment the value of dollars. They saw that changing the measure or unit value by law, at the same time reducing the quantity of final redemption money, was deliberate, cruel robbery of the taxpayer, stockholder and mortgagor—all victims—and very many of these students did all they could to expose and defeat such a criminal intent. But they were handicapped because the financial experts seeking this awful legal advantage denied its criminality and were not themselves known to be physical criminals. Their cry of "stop thief" smote every honest intellectual student who attempted to explain to the common people the criminal nature of demonetization.

Changing by law the unit of value for the purpose of augmenting debts—thereby increasing the value of National, State, County and Municipal bonds, farm mortgages and all corporate indebtedness—was criminal, the very essence of criminal intent, but because these supposedly upright, intellectual and wealthy financiers

vouched for its integrity, it was done. But alas it is now discovered that many a great intellect may have been tainted with cash.

The taxpayers, the stockholders, and all real business men have been victimized both legally and illegally by these immoral capitalists and expert financiers.

Dishonesty, intellectual as well as physical, is a relic of barbarism not yet mastered by civilization. The Christian religion dealt it a crushing blow; but it now masquerades under Christianity with criminal intent to even do it bodily harm.

Will the time ever come when honest men shall control? We are victims of corruptible law makers and dishonest corporate officials.

It is indeed a ray of sunshine when a few men of high places bravely expose their fellow criminals.

God bless the honest official whether he be republican or democrat. Such men ought to be popular. They need help.

If the chief magistrate of a nation, the governor of a state, or the mayor of a city can demonstrate his honesty and show by persistent and conclusive proof that it is genuine, every honest voter forgetting every political prejudice should applaud, support and defend him.

Mr. Editor, feeling that your article deserves notice and applaud is my only apology for this letter.

H. P. LASON.

An Anecdote of Old Time Yellow Fever Days.

Appropos of the apparent disinclination of some yellow fever patients to follow the instructions of their respective physicians, an anecdote growing out of a previous yellow fever epidemic in Pensacola is worth repeating.

The example of obedience to professional instruction which it contains is commended to any who may now or in the future be inclined to disobey the instructions of the attending physician.

The story is told on Capt. Harry Simmons—everybody knows Harry—who had the fever along in '73 or '82, or about that period.

Harry, it is said, was pretty badly

scared and he was very desirous of following explicitly every instruction of his physician.

On the doctor's first visit he had left instructions for his patient to lie on his back, be very quiet, and keep covered up well.

When the doctor returned on his second visit, he found Harry lying very still as directed, with the bed clothes tucked in about him, and not much more than a pair of two scared eyes visible from out of the quilts.

The doctor felt his pulse, took his temperature, gave a few instructions, and then said:

"Do you feel at all nervous, Harry?"

"No, sir, I don't," replied Harry, "but I can if you want me to."

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities imposed upon trained nurses, and other persons entrusted with the care of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nursing duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as is known by the single species, the *Stegomyia Fasciata*, which is the common domestic or cistern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ or transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (*Stegomyia Fasciata*) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varies from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

4. After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the *Stegomyia* is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a *Stegomyia* fifty-five days old. Gutierrez with another 103 days old. [Note.—According to Agramonte, *Stegomyia Fasciata* in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that: (1) the females of *Stegomyia* must be impregnated before they will bite; (2) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the *Stegomyias* in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like *Anopheles*, with three to five days after.]

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult *Stegomyia Fasciata* bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, insinuating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measures, directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a locality.

7. The *Stegomyia Fasciata* cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black

vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.
11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the *Stegomyia*, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is a non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patient's are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobbint Preferred), to isolate the Patient in His Bed.
1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside.

The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

4. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

5. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobbint or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur to 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupify the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.

The fumigation should be done in the morning, so that the room will be free of odor by night, and it should be done preferably in dry weather. Whenever the condition of the patient will permit, a room adjoining the one occupied by the patient should be first purified of mosquitoes and prepared for the reception of the patient, who is to be carefully transferred to the disinfected room as early as possible after the fourth day.

The work of disinfection and mosquito destruction, as well as screening, is now conducted by the Health Authorities, immediately after notification by the attending physician. But in isolated localities or when delay in obtaining sanitary relief is unavoidable, the physician and nurse must direct the members of the household in applying the prescribed regulations.

Additional precautions in sulphur fumigation, recommended by the Health Authorities in charge of sanitation in New Orleans during the present epidemic:

Remove all ornaments of metal, such as brass, copper, silver and gilt from the room that is to be fumigated. All objects of a metallic nature, which cannot be removed, can be protected by covering the objects tightly, with paper, or with a thin coating of vaseline applied with a brush.

Remove from the room to be fumigated all fabric material after thoroughly shaking. Open all drawers and doors of furniture and closets.

The room should be closed and made as tight as possible by stopping all openings in chimney, floor, walls, keyholes and cracks near windows and doors.

Crevices can be closed by pasting strips of paper (old newspapers) over them with a paste made of flour.

The sulphur should be placed in an iron pot, flat skillet preferred, and this placed on bricks in a tub or other convenient water receptacle with about an inch of water in the bottom. This is a precaution which must be taken to guard against accidents, as the sulphur is liable to boil over and set fire to the house.

The sulphur is readily ignited by sprinkling alcohol over it and lighting it. The apartment should be kept closed for two hours, and then opened up and well ventilated.

NOTE.—To find the cubic contents of the room, multiply the length of the room by the width, and this total by the height, and to find the amount of sulphur necessary to fumigate the room divide the cubic contents by 500, and the result will be the amount of sulphur required in pounds.

Take, for example, a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 10 feet high, we would multiply 15x10x10, equals 1,500 cubic feet. Divide this by 500 and you will have the amount of sulphur required, viz: 3 pounds.

TOWN OF MANY SCENTS.

Grasse, in the Riviera, the Center of the Perfumery Industry.

Cradled in the hills in the heart of the Riviera, the little town of Grasse holds the monopoly of the trade in scents.

Just why this spot should have been selected is not clear, for there are a hundred other places which are quite as conducive to the growth of flowers and much more accessible. But two or three manufacturers settled here and others followed, so today Grasse has it all her own way.

For miles there are orange groves as far as the eye can reach. There are fields of roses, jasmines, tuberoses, violets, jonquils and mignonette.

The air is heavy with the scent of these blossoms, but, should you wander through the town with its dark and narrow streets, the experience is vastly different. Here the scents are stronger and more pungent, and, mingling as they do with the odors of grease and machinery, the atmosphere is heavy with a thousand scents in process of manufacture.

The pick of the crops is brought to the factories